

**Sounds the Keynote
of the Democratic
State Campaign.**

**Masterly Speech by Kentucky's
Executive at Winchester,
September 5th.**

The Following is the Text of Governor
Beckham's Opening Speech at Win-
chester on Saturday.

I welcome the opportunity which this occasion presents, and I rejoice that the time is at hand for the democratic party, with its ranks united and enthusiastic, to enter a campaign before the people of Kentucky for the election of their state officers next November.

On the part, I intend that the contest shall be an aggressive, not a defensive, one. The people of the country ought to be acquainted with the issues involved, and that in the full light of public view the democratic party, willingly, and the republicans, unwillingly, should stand up upon their respective records, and let the people judge between them. This is the only way in which the people can be brought to a full understanding of the issues, and we intend to drag our reluctant adversaries from the dark recesses of a sordid intrigue into the open light of a public fight. If they will, in the open light of day. While they seem to have determined upon a quiet and secret campaign, we intend to force them to fight in the open, confident and hoping that the democrats may be lulled into a sense of over-confidence, and then, when they least expect it, to stand up and assume entire responsibility for the evil record they have made in

There is nothing to conceal; we invite a full and fair investigation of our record, and we gladly go before the people upon that record, before implicitly accepting their verdict. We put our faith in the righteousness of our cause. We know the people of Kentucky their love for truth and honor, and their abhorrence of fraud and deception, and with that knowledge we begin this campaign with no misgivings as to the result. Democrats may do us wrong, but we know that the victory is with Kentucky is a democratic state and intends to be governed by the democratic party. We seek to win by uprightness and honesty. If the democratic republican party tries to succeed by slandering it and making it name a brand of reproach throughout the state. We do not intend to make it a party of prosperity and to enforce the laws vigorously and impartially, they would rather than a corrupt and dishonest party, and they could get any sordid campaign material out of the state's distress. I speak out of the great mass of the people, and I speak for the people, and I believe, love law and order, and want to see the state prosper. I know a large number of excellent republican citizens in this Commonwealth, and I do not intend a harsh or unjust criticism about them, but I speak of those who dominate the sentimentality of their platforms, and nominate their audacious candidates, shall any hereafter shall be directed at this class, and I purpose before finishing this week to publish a list of names, and I fancy some of them will go in their desperate greed for office and power.

There were nine state offices to be filled by election in November. The republican candidates were nominated by a convention called last July in Louisville in a convention which was characterized by some reports as being the most corrupt and most unfair convention ever held. It was said that nothing could be done by the delegates, a very large number of whom were from the rural districts, to elect a member, until there was some oral utterances of the wishes of the national party. The effect of this was that the will of the federal machine prevailed, and their ticket was nominated.

The republican party, for the first time in the history of the state, was in the desire to get as close to the people as possible. held a state primary on the 9th of last May. It was the first time that a state primary, although an experiment was most successful in all its features. No Jew, no Greek, no hypocrite and filthy thousand-dollar democrat voted in it. It was safe to say that, although there was no contest for the office of governor and no contest for the office of lieutenant governor, more than twice as many democrats took part in it than ever before took part in their nominations for state offices by the same system. The republican party nominated by such a large majority and the conduct of the primary was such as to give credit to the republican platform as to the fairness and impartiality of the election. On the ticket with me were nominated slight honorable men, and men of ability and of good sturdy men of excellent character and capacity, and deserving in every respect of the confidence of the good people of the commonwealth.

The people of Kentucky must choose between these two tickets and decide whether or not to subordinate state affairs to the first four men. The ticket is clearly defined; the principles and policies of the two parties are thoroughly understood; and the people are fully represented by the experience of the last eight years, and there is not an intelligent man in the state who does not understand the difference between the two tickets and what each one represents. The Democratic party stands pre-eminent for its honesty and its love of property. It promises and gives an honest and capable administration of state affairs, and it has been the champion of the law against all criminals, regardless of political or other considerations. It has been the champion of a republican in Breathitt county just as much as it is against the assassination of General Grant in Franklin county. Its conventions are open to all, and no one, endorsed or cheered the name of those who are guilty of murder and who are against state unity. It has never through its leaders or its supporters sought to take up subterfuges or avoid the issue. It has never for help let it that they murdered the leader of the opposite party. Without fear or favor it has stood for equal and exact justice to all. It has never in Kentucky, not to defame her; to open up and develop her vast natural resources, to

Venezuela again shows the world that ad-
vance is not a lagard in the commercial
progress of the age, and to prove that
there is no more to be learned from
anywhere else on earth. It believes
that it is the duty of the government to
take the people into its confidence, to
be guided as jealously the interests of labor
as well as of capital, and to preserve
between the two the best possible
conditions which bring content and satisfac-
tion to both. It believes in the pro-
gressive, careful management of the fi-
nancial affairs of the state, and in the ef-
ficiency and perseverance of its state offi-
cials in the collection of all claims due
to the state, and the prompt payment of
such collections in the payment of the
state's debts. The democratic party of
Venezuela is broad, generous, tolerant
and tolerant, not of strife and hatred
and true to the eternal principles of its
platform and from which it derives the
white banner of brotherly love, upon
whose folds are inscribed in letters which
are read from the mountains of the
Mississippi, "United We Stand, Divided
We Fall." There shall be no sectionalism
in Venezuela, but the good people of the
mountains, of the Blue Ridge, of the
Peninsule, and of the Purchase, united
as one under democratic rule, shall place
in the front rank of the commonwealth

Under that banner we shall march to certain victory, and restore to Kentucky that era of good feeling and contentment which existed here before the republican party, with its malice and vindictiveness, became a factor in the politics of the state, and when the nightmare of its su-

premacv did not disturb the dreams of
our people.

[illegible]

same convention which honored me through its resolution and its speakers by denouncing me and my administration. I am not a man who is flattered by those who applaud assuming have no praise for me. If anything has happened to me, it is the result of my fidelity to the name to honorable mention to posterity. It is the fact that this convention could ignore me the coveted distinction of its members. I am not a man who is flattered when I think that my conduct in official life has met with their cordial disapproval. I am not a man who is flattered by the fact that the affairs of state is commended for all time to come by the denunciation of those who are his enemies. I am not a man who lives to pay homage to his position in the confidence and affection of the good people of Kentucky in securing the passage of the resolution of such a convention as this.

Men who believe in murder as a political necessity have no right to criticize the actions or conduct of their opponents, and are entitled to no credit or consideration from honest people.

In their platform they say they are opposed to "any assassination whether in Serbia or Kentucky," and they are sincere in what they say about Serbia, for we know they are not about Kentucky. It depends entirely upon the question as to what party the murdered king of Serbia belonged; if he was a republican, they mean what they say; but if he was a democrat, then they are no more sincere than the assassins.

to the others, that they are in what they call the "Kendrick" line. Kendrick's leaders of Kentucky should remove to Belgrade, where they would find a more favorable climate for the use of their improved methods of political warfare. The present king of that country would probably grant them the same immunity which he has granted to the leaders of Indiana does. It is quite certain that if the king should find his throne in danger from the claims of some rival, he could easily get rid of him by sending him to Belgrade. A prominent republican federal official in Kentucky, who would cheerfully lend his aid to the cause, has increased value of the goods after the death of a man who accompanied the man who wrote that platform about assassination in Serbia and who was killed. The man who was killed was not so ghastly. His cruel nature, so he pointed those lines, was full of delight when he indulged in such mockeries. The man who was killed was a leader of Kentucky's governor, struck with the assassin's bullet and preventing in agony the assassin from withdrawing. And yet these are the people who are so concerned about the platform. This is the platform which saves my administration has been had. In my confidence, I believe that the platform is expected such a complete triumph and vindication as this Mr. Helms, the nomination of that convention, may lay the foundation for a new era of peace and the most honored man by the convention, I dispute the claim with him, and assert that every other man carried off that honor of a candidate. I believe while he received the nomination for governor, I was the chief object of their hatred. I believe that the platform is the chief wreath of their envious abuse. No crusader of old, when he knelt before the altar to receive the order of knighthood, was ever less proud than I am, when that remarkable convention took the time to make me a public record to approve.

Now, let us look at that libelous document which they have put forth as a "fact sheet."

With a reckless disregard for truth it fires a general broadside shot at the president and his administration. It is so full of lies and misstatements that it would have the people believe that we are in a bad, if possible, as the republican party would have it, a "black" administration. It is planned to term the "odious bureaucratic machine" now in control of the government a "black" administration. It has a little piece of pleasure to relieve somewhat the monotony of the occasion, and the speaker of the platform about political machines was read a broad smile swept over the faces of those who were for Judge Taft or Mr. Wilson for these latter delegates were not to appreciate a joke of that kind. The idea that a convention denouncing a "black" administration would be a laughing matter is not to be enjoyed by these gentlemen.

It is indeed very gratifying to me that the republican party should have chosen the present democratic administration and thereby bring prominently before the people the administration of a republican administration, for I am convinced that the more discussion and investigation we

people understand it, the more bitter taste it will be to us, and we will be certainly indignant at the polls. I do not want to be in a position where I have any credit to which I am not entitled, but I can say and prove beyond success that the administration of the affairs given by the present democratic officials for over three and a half years has been very favorably to the state, especially so with the last republican administration of four years. The state is in the best condition ever known in the state. When the present administration came into office, the state was in debt; the debt of the state was \$1,000,000, or one-half of that debt, was paid off by the present republican administration. In the last six months we have paid off that debt before its maturity, with the exception of \$500,000, and the only reason it has not been paid that is because we have not yet been able to have those thirty-six bonds presented for payment. We will have them in time with, and we hope by the first of the year to do so. The state is, therefore, in the best condition in its history, which is enjoyed by only three other states in the union. One-half of the debt has been paid off, and the other half in 1907, it has been paid out of the money collected by this administration from the national government on

These bonds were all bought at the most advantageous rates for the state and at prices which earned for the state the highest interest. The bonds were then placed at the regular interest in the state depositories. During the last years of the Taylor administration they had the highest interest rates to have ever paid, except in one instance many years ago, when it was the same, and the state had to pay for the bonds of the state. In 1891 they raised the rate of taxation from 4½ cents to 5½ cents on the pound, and in 1892 they raised it to 6½ cents. In the law that at the end of three years this tax rate should fall 5 cents, or to 5½ cents, from 6½ cents. This reduction therefore was timed not to take effect until the beginning of the next administration. It happened consequently that the Taylor administration saw this reduction began, and the first two years of our administration we had to pay the 6½ cents, and the third year the 5½ cents rate, which our republican predecessors had enjoyed. This reduction made a difference in our revenue the first year of \$36,518.90, the second year of \$36,518.90, and the third year of \$36,518.90, all of which would have been added to the revenue if we had kept the 6½ cents rate. The rate was 5½ cents. This falling off in the revenues at that time made it difficult for us to meet the necessary expenses. The Taylor administration of the republican regime under Taylor left us the legacy of many extraordinary expenses, and the Taylor administration had no finances. The general assembly of 1902, therefore, found it necessary to increase the tax rate to 6½ cents for the hundred pounds, and to 7½ cents for the hundred

a normal condition again. That is the present rate, but I am happy to say, that by reason of the prudence, economy and foresight of the present administration, the fiscal state officials it will be possible for the general assembly next winter to reduce the present rate of taxation by 10 or 20 per cent, and to apportion it in the interest of the school fund that thereafter it will be possible to pay the school tax at a rate of a seventh month's public school term in advance of a five month term as now. This will be a great relief to the people, and it is made possible by the financial management of the present democratic administration. I am glad to say that, without giving the state a "business" advertisement, we can pay our school taxes in full, and we can pay our taxes in full to him that is the best of men, with all our debts and claims paid therefor. I am glad to say that the balance of next January, nearly \$1,000,000. The largest showing ever before made in the history of the state. I am glad to say that the whole fiscal affairs can make a better showing than ours. Will Mr. Belnap say that he is not a democrat? Will he tell the people say? I think I know the Kentucky people too well to be uneasy.

In addition to this excellent financial showing it can also be proven that the present administration has done more to reduce the cost of the state than any other administration ever did. We have spent much less on the state hospital, the state charitable institutions, the state college, the state normal school for colored people, the state university and the two penitentiaries. And all of these institutions are in a better condition now than they were a few years ago. By reducing a great drain upon the revenue of the state, as they used to be under the former administration, the present administration has kept the state's purse-strings tighter and the state's democratic officials better supported, and I am informed by the state treasurer that the state will now pay a small revenue to the state instead of being a tax upon it, as was the case under the former administration. Let us make a comparison of the cost of the administration of prison management and see the difference. In 1906 the republican and democratic administrations of the years 1896, 1902 and 1908, in total, paid out \$1,000,000 for the cost of the state penitentiaries. The democratic administration of the years 1906, 1902 and 1908, in total, paid out \$200,000 for the cost of the state penitentiaries. During the years 1901, 1902 and 1903, under this administration, the cost of the state only \$100,000. This makes

These figures speak for themselves. Scarcely a day goes by when the State has not been able to administer that they have been able out of their allowance to take in from the State a considerable additional land for their institutions and to make other valuable improvements—but their per capita allowance is small.

Much political capital has been sought to be gained out of the management of some of these institutions and the State has been made aware that were they more successfully or sagaciously managed than they have been during the past few years, they would be more honorable at the Hopkinsville asylum over two years ago. I made a most careful study of it at that time, and the superintendent was responsible for it. I promptly removed him and put another in his place, and I have since then had no more trouble there. Last spring a big sensation was attempted to be made out of the management of the asylum at the Lakeside asylum, and an effort made to hold me directly accountable for their mismanagement. I have appointed the board of trustees of that institution, and made by the board of commissioners, and also by myself in person, and by my assistants, a complete investigation. The attendants had used unnecessary force in dealing with patients, and when discharged, two of them were actually discharged. The principal charges made against the officials there, and about which I have heard much, and about which the hostile press, were made by two convict patients, George Portwood and John Loxington, who were removed by character of this testimony will tell you who they are. Portwood several years ago killed a man in Lexington, and upon his conviction was sentenced to life imprisonment. He was removed to the State hospital, and committed his sentence to life imprisonment. He made application to the State for his freedom, and was granted a full and complete hearing, and it is a false and untrue statement that he was taken to the asylum. He was taken to Lakeside, and the doctors there quickly discovered that he was insane, and he was removed. They took extra precautions with him

here prevented his doing so. He was therefore offered at them for not letting them see him. He was not allowed to pardon him. He was trying to "get even" in his testimony. He has been transferred back to the prison where he belongs. He is a member of the "Sons of Noke," was transferred from the prison to the asylum. She too, had to be there. Her term expired while she was at the asylum and she was released. Since then she has been arrested upon a charge of being a prostitute. She is now in the Louisville jail. Such is the testimony upon which the republicans rely about the "terrible state of affairs" at the asylum. It is a fact that there is no institution, the population of a fifth-class town. It is impossible that in such a large institution there should not be a number of persons who are "suffering." There have been remarkably few there during his administration for the superintendent. He is a man of a high character, of the kindest hearts and are a watchful and careful of the comfort of these unfortunate beings as it is possible to be. If I have any fault to find with his management, it is that any one of them had been guilty of the least cruelty or negligence in whom they have been promptly removed. No one has been removed from the asylum, increased with its splendid management and the excellent care taken of the inmates. The republicans are exceedingly hard up for extra material and are grasping at straws in their desperate efforts. However, if they are anxious to see the management of the asylums and the other management of the State institutions I will cheerfully accommodate them and compare this administration with the republican administration. The State of Tennessee, the Asylum, the Peabody Medical Institute, the prisons and other places. I have nothing to conceal and would be proud of the management of the State. The only thing is concerned one additional public institution, and that is the Home for the aged and infirm. Confederate Soldiers at the University of the South. The Home of the Confederacy who draw no pensions from the government can be well cared for. The government in the future, we have also passed a law giving material assistance to the Children's Home, one of the most praiseworthy charities in the world. The government has no affairs are gathered, and trained and provided with good homes. Such charities as these appeal to the sentiments of all

the people Republican platform undertakes to criticize me for what it terms my abuse of the pardoning power. Again they say they need an examination of my record for it calls forth an examination of my record and a comparison with the records of some of my predecessors. I have no objection to my record being examined, they are open to the public, and I am very proud of the showing which they make. I shall give the statement of my records to the public, and I shall stand by my own. In doing so there is not the slightest desire or intention to reflect on any other man. I shall criticize the actions of these two distinguished governors; for I believe that they acted conscientiously in these matters. I have no objection to my record being brought up, and an unlimited number of misrepresentations and falsehoods have been directed against my record, and I have made an effort to create the impression that I have used the power excessively. I have said that I have given the people see how little truth there is in that has been said and published. The figures shown by the executive journals show that I have exercised executive clemency less than either of these two predecessors, and that with prison population increasing, my pardons have been fewer. I will compare favorably with any other chief executive. The minority of certain matters is not the case. In certain matters as well as others in the last few years, has never been equaled. The public organ at Louisville, edited by a man who has been called one of the most reputable blackmailers, has tried to see how many falsehoods it could publish about these pardons, and never makes a statement without having it substantiated. They have falsified records, as evidenced by an affidavit from one of their own men, who says that the figures are a gross misrepresentation. They have in-

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at the record. The republicans are bound to make much political capital out of the fact that the country, and with their usual blundering characterizations they have attempted to accept it, is in the campaign to accept the challenge upon or upon any other issue that may suit them, they can have their choice upon any one issue, and they can have it upon any one issue upon any subject they may choose, the only question upon which we must draw the line and refuse to meet them is that the members of the republican party, in politics. We must admit that they see a monopoly there, and that we are very afraid to discuss with them the possibility of a monopoly in the neighboring country on the other side of the river. We sincerely hope that they will not have any in this section as a compensation for their losses in nature. And we are willing to go so far as to have them a letter of recommendation to the government and keep things interesting to their superb marksmanship and their ability to charge dynasties at will. We are so afraid of their influence with the people over there, we have them to invest some of our money with the noble staff of the government, and we are usually trace their royal lineage back to some ancient king, and we are dicker with a magnificent race would be. That is a fact, but we must give up this foreign territory to them and ask them to give up the whole country in return, about which we feel better than we do. That there has been trouble in that country, nobody denies; but the trouble has been a result of misrepresentations about the conditions there for political purposes, everybody knows, and that the democratic party has been in a position to use their power to put an end to the trouble, no one now disputes. At the same time, we have had these troubles within the country. The present generation there have been just serious feudal troubles, even more so, than the troubles in the country. The trouble in Brexhitt. The troubles in Ireland, in Clay, and in other countries. These state troops had to be sent, were sent, and they were sent, and there has been so much said about it is one because there is a state campaign on and the republican party politi-

ing manufacturing, to hope for some on which it can go before the people, this trouble has been purely local and has not been a part of the general outlook in Clay county during the last administration. Many people have forgotten about that simply because they have been so busy with the daily calling for its conspicuous admission. The republican press has been so busy in its method in its end to make something out of nothing, that they charged that I had pardoned twenty-seven felons from that state, and that I had pardoned Harrison records show only seven, and one other man was pardoned before he was sent to the prison. They circulated the lie that I had pardoned thirty-seven. Curtis Jett eight times, when as a matter of fact he was pardoned once and was afterwards returning about him as part of a jail seizure. I had no pardon charge, and J. H. Marcum was chief petitioner for the pardon. Such a pardon was granted, and I had no notice except for the fact that they have been circulated broadcast over the state, and many people have never known the truth. I have no statement of the facts covers the situation there. The trouble reached the state when Mr. Marcum was assassinated by someone from the same district. It was a cruel murder and promptly took every step in my official duty to investigate. The case was brought to trial. The democratic leaders, both state and district, went to the state to investigate, and the people and to punish the murderer. The prompt trial was had in Breathitt county, and a hung jury resulted. Eleven jurors were called, and the hanging was not possible. The case was then hanging the jury. The case was transferred to Harrison county, where a jury was called, and the case was decided both Jett and White and gave

from a life sentence in the penitentiary. All of this happened, these two trials, these two sentences, in three months from the time of the assassination. I was then over three and a half years since William Gobel was murdered, and I have never seen a man who was tried to assassinate him has received his punishment if the republicans had shown the same desire to punish his assassins as they did to punish the assassin's assassin. Then, both crimes would have been avenged. The trouble in Brecht, I believe, they said he was a traitor, is that in that county I have done everything that I could to relieve the situation and to get to that point in law should be rightly and impartially and honestly. It is difficult that that could be settled in a day, but it is a matter of fact that no man could be a traitor in that county, and yet suppressed and ended in so short time. State troops have been sent here, and their services has done much good in restoring peace and establishing thorough respect for the law. It has been hard to withdraw them or reduce their numbers, because the good people here have been anxious to have their available services in preserving the peace that they have been much opposed to leaving. But the force is now reduced to about one hundred, and in a short while they can be taken away. I have always been extremely anxious to get all the able-bodied men to go into active service, and have sent one so in my administration in 1907. Instance, and in such cases they have always acted in such manner as which they were called and no casualty has ever resulted from their going. I have always acted in such manner under the constitutional provision that the military power shall always be in strict

I would like to see the authorities
 show that the public interest is
 raised the issue of pardons and the
 breathless county agent, I demand that
 the opportunity, Mr. Belknap, face that isle
 and the people of Kentucky. I have
 honest with the people of Kentucky
 every way, and I have never made
 them the property of the people. I
 want them to understand my position
 on these matters fully, and I have no
 doubt that the people of Kentucky
 do not believe in prejudging a case
 that may come before me officially, but I
 can only say that I have carefully
 and carefully watched the proceedings in
 the case of the two men, Lett and White,
 and I feel that I am fully ac-
 quainted with the facts of the case
 and that jury that they were guilty of
 the assassination of Mureaux, and I can
 say that I have never been more
 on them of that crime, even though
 Mureaux was a republican leader in his
 time. Will Mr. Belknap be as frank
 about the case of the two men as he
 is about the case of the two men of
 those who murdered Gobel? No glit-
 tering generalities about seeing the
 light and the truth. He knows the
 light and direct, as I am. He knows, or
 ought to know, the truth about that

The evidence has been before the public for a long time and the history of that crime is familiar to all. It was the most heinous and cruel murder in the history of the state, the result of a deliberate plot and conspiracy, the democratic leader of the state, and a man who had been honestly elected governor, was murdered in cold blood in a assassin concealed in the executive building of the state and under the protection of the corrupting republican governor, William M. Breckinridge, who was indirectly induced. No man has ever yet been sentenced for that infamous crime, only a few have been sentenced for striking a part in it. Many of the guilty are now in jail; all of them may never be known, but would not prejudice this case either, for the people of Kentucky are familiar with the facts. I ask Mr. McKinney, the outraged people of Kentucky, the shade of the murdered Governor, the people of Kentucky, elected governor, to pardon Howard, Jones, or others implicated in that conspiracy, and send you, if so fortunate as to win this race, to the penitentiary. I intend to do again, to bring back the traitor and his party, the self-confessed assassins of the people of Kentucky for their part in that murder. I believe my state to be the best in the Union, and her people to be the noblest in the world. I am a citizen of Kentucky, and I shall always remain any election upon her honor.

I am desirous to be governor of this great
 State, and I have no other opportunity
 that honorable office. Will you then
 take a position along with Gov. Durbin,
 Indiana, and say that these men can
 be trusted. I have no doubt that they
 are at our courts and juries are a farce?
 This, too, the state over which you are
 appointed to preside as chief execu-
 tive. Let him answer these questions be-
 fore the people.
 But above all, the greatest service and
 the greatest honor to be done by the
 late republican convention was to
 in giving special prominence to
 part in the collection of claims
 against the government. I was afraid
 might purposely overlook it and I
 keep it out of this campaign. But
 their customary foolishness and
 their conventional and blinding
 helped me by calling the attention of
 a people to my action in the matter.
 There had not been so many men
 in the country who would believe that its whole
 and purpose was to make my election
 and to forgive them the debt. The under-
 standing of the valuable assistance
 given to the country in the making
 of very questions which I am par-
 ticularly anxious for the people to under-
 stand.
 I am a firm believer in the intelligence
 and honesty of the great common peo-
 ple. What success I have had in pub-
 lic life is due to one thing more than all
 others, and that is, I have always
 to the error of most politicians in not
 giving the people credit for thoroughly
 grasping the issues of the day. I have
 poised a cause until it is thoroughly
 convinced that it is right, and I know
 that the people will always take the
 side which it is as soon as they under-
 stand it.
 I have collected through Capt. Cal-
 deron, the agent whom I selected for the
 claims due from the national government,
 and I make the assertion, which I can
 prove, that Kennedy has collected this
 money less than half as much as the
 the union has collected similar claims.
 Some of this was collected in the way
 of a bribe, and some of it was
 collected for some extra pay due
 to soldiers during the Spanish-
 American war. There was not a soldier
 who was not given his due. That the
 money was due him,

The last administration either made no effort or failed to collect it. Capt. Caldwell was successful in securing this amount at one stage of the effort, by his skill and ability he succeeded in having the amount raised for our object. He, I think, had no authority under the law to use the state's money for the collection and disbursement of this claim, and I would have considered him acting illegally for his services and no other state collected such a claim at less cost.

I am glad you are so anxious to get me like finding money to them.

The largest amount collected by Calhoun were the civil war claims, amounting to \$100,000. There had been no attempt for a number of years, but since no serious attempt had been made to meet it, though the last administration had collected some of it, we collected two and three-eighths per cent., and that without exception the most cheaply collected claim.

I give a list of such claims elected by nine states. Kentucky is the only democratic state in the list, and its collection is far the best of all the others.

Here is the list:

	Amount Per Ct. Ann't Collected At W'd At W'd
Massachusetts	\$79,702.75 25 71,949.65
Maine	69,590.50 25 151,640.15
New Hampshire	2,248,000.00 10 250,000.00
Vermont	62,850.00 25 157,125.00
Illiana	628,890.50 10 63,583.92
Virginia	698,146.28 10 68,814.63
Tennessee	281,300.80 10 28,130.08
New Hampshire	281,300.80 15 42,195.12

A suit was brought against the state to recover on this contract.

The Massachusetts claim has not yet been paid by the government, but has been secured by the state treasury department for a few dollars more than

This comparison shows how unjust has been the criticism of me for the fees allowed for the collection of these claims. I am proud of it, and I would do the same thing again, if the occasion arises. Our country has a heavy weight on our state debt, and still have a balance left from it of \$247,693.54. I have said, "Gothum in Washington now trying to get the money out of me, and not our soldiers." No man ever deserved to pay more than he does for his splendor, and to the state, and no honorification of Kentucky can be the result of his fee. I want this whole matter fully discussed before the people and criticized by them. The fact that some irresponsible persons that I had actually employed him for a fee not to pay more on the whole amount is nothing more or less than a lie. The \$3,000 limitation simply applied to each claim, for this whole amount was made up of a large number of separate claims.

The general assembly with scarcely any opposition passed a bill which in effect is a contract.

The republicans have been talking a great deal about giving us a "business" administration. We hope they do not mean the same kind of "business" that we have had for the last thirty years. We have had quite enough of that, and the people of Kentucky after their own experience with the disastrous rule of the "business" administration of the republican party during its rule in the state are inclined to be very skeptical about this proposed "business" administration. It is like putting a new coat of paint on a rotten horse, and we fear that if this noblelooking republican equine should, by chance, be admitted into the state capitol, it would be a fearful sight to behold. Fellers, Fellers, Powers, Howards and sim-

Mr. distinguished opponent, not only in much accepting the nomination, but in the manner of his acceptance, I undertake the miraculous task of "reversing nature's nobility to Kentucky." I have been told that a "business" administration told about his great success in business. He and his party allege that I am not a business man, that this has not been a business administration. It is true that, unlike my opponent, I have not been able to accumulate a vast fortune. I entered the public service at the age of 22, and have since then, day in and day out, down to this good hour, I have been a poor man, and a failure in accumulating money for myself. The government has paid me financially as was the school teacher fifteen years ago, and I must confess that I have never been able to get ahead a match for me. But without being ungrateful, I believe that I can modestly claim to be equal to the best of my services to the commonwealth but only on a business standpoint equally as successful as his services have been for the state.

time of great civil discord, with lawlessness and crime rampant, with the state capital in the hands of an armed mob, and with the state government in the hands of the state government upon the verge of revolution and anarchy. I found the fiscal affairs of the commonwealth in a disorderly condition and the treasury empty of \$1,000,000. As I have shown before, the magnificent administration, by its dilatory and unbusinesslike methods, has placed the state in the best financial condition it ever enjoyed before, and has laid off before it was due almost the entire debt of the commonwealth. There is no similar period in our history has ever capital been invested in Kentucky has been during this administration. The administration has been the enforcement of the laws. Kentucky has ever been in a better condition than any other state in the Union in industrial development. Some idea can be gained from an examination of the records in the corporation department of the state, that the state has been a plan or a pulse which indicates to a large extent the business activity in the state. Let us make a comparison from the records of the corporation department for the four years of the republican administration there were organized under the administration of the state corporations, with an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000,000 and the organization tax paid thereon to the state treasury was \$26,666.94. During this administration there were organized

1.752 corporations, with a capital of \$2,375, and the organization tax on it was \$1,000. The corporation was organized in 1903. The current six months of this year will largely increase this showing. The difference will be more than 1 to 1 in favor of the corporation. The business interests have great confidence in a democratic administration. Even Mr. John C. Belknap & Co., of New York, the opponent of the corporation, has been so greatly under this administration that they found it necessary to sell their corporate land, and increased their capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000. Surely he ought to be satisfied with the condition of affairs under democracy, when he has so much property as that. I do not know what changes in business methods he would inaugurate in the state government, but I am sure that if he were elected he would be elected by his firm would not be tolerated by the people in the conduct of their affairs. I respect Mr. Belknap as a man, but I do not think his honesty has been tested fit to measure him as a business man against me and am seeking to drag me and my friends into a daily reeking with foul slanders against me, he, too, must stand under inspection as to his merits in that. I have never had any quarrel with him so far as my personal interests concerned, but I at least have enough business sagacity to know the difference between a four-hour fight and a four-day one, and I have never been indicted by federal court and compelled to pay a large piece of equity for not having the proper difference between those two valuable articles of Interstate commerce. Since I have been governor every man, woman and child in this state has received from me the most courteous and considerate treatment. I am a democrat in practice as well as in name, and I think that the door has opened as cordially to the humblest man in the commonwealth as to the noblest. The laboring man, whether in the field, the mill or the mine, whose nature's honest sweat upon his brow, has always been as welcome in my office as the man of any property or position. Such have been my policy and business methods in the past, and they shall be in the future should I be so fortunate as to be elected to this high office. I have tried to the best of my ability to perform my duty honorably and to treat all classes

In conclusion, my fellow-citizens, I am glad to give hope to you of a brilliant future for the people of Kentucky. I ask the democratic people of Kentucky that they be not satisfied with a small victory, but that they shall roll up such a record of success that it will be a long time to come all danger of republicanism supremacy, take Kentucky absolutely out of the double jeopardy of slavery and cheer to the hearts of the national democracy. Let the victory be complete and permanent, and let us come to a compromise, and our confidence to the democrats throughout the country that next year, when our presidential ticket is nominated, Kentucky is ready for it by a good old-fashioned victory. It can be done, it will be done, our people will only realize the brilliant future and the glory of the victory when they fulfill their duty in this election. The democratic party in Kentucky is more united and harmonious now than it has been in years. In 1860, when we were in 1836 and 1856 have returned to fold, and we should greet them with fraternalism and cordiality. Let the past be forgotten, and let us all unite our effort shoulder to shoulder as democrats with our hearts full of devotion for the cause of the people, and lift on high the banner of democracy, and undefeated, and with your arms out for work in a righteous cause, your feet upon the path of duty, that honored banner, not only upon the capitol of your state, but also upon the capitol of your country.

The world's record for fast typewriting was held by Miss Pretty, of the United States patent office, who wrote 800 words in 15 minutes with less than one error to the page.

Germany 60,000 persons are employed

State.	Amount Collected	Per Ct. Alw'd	Amn't Alw'd
Kentucky	\$1,323,990.25	5 1/2	\$1,199.95
Maine	359,702.75	20	71,940.55
Connecticut	698,500.50	25	174,625.15
Massachusetts ..	2,500,000.00	10	250,000.00
Vermont	280,433.56	25	70,108.39
Indiana	635,886.20	10	63,588.62
Pennsylvania	689,146.29	10	68,914.63
Rhode Island	185,197.50	25	46,299.37

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